

INDIANAPOLIS DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

L.C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE, EDITORS.]

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THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL
will always be found in the above
and other papers every morning (Sundays excepted) at \$6.00
per month, payable in advance. The subscribers will be furnished by the
same, and will receive the same weekly, payable semi-monthly,
to the amount of \$300 per week, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL
will always be found in the above
and other papers every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars
per month, payable in advance. The subscribers will be furnished by the
same, and will receive the same weekly, payable semi-monthly,
to the amount of \$300 per month, payable in advance.

JOHN C. WALKER, Proprietor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

H. B. COTTON, & CO., Editors.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES
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and other papers every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars
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to the amount of \$300 per month, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.

Also, a few insertion of
LADIES AND MUSSES' PLATES,

of various Styles and Qualities.

TALBOTT & MCREA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

WE would particularly invite the extensive

stock of Mrs. J. A. HENDERSON, late

MISCELLANEOUS.

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscribers are now receiving

their stock of

SPRING GOODS.

Direct from the Eastern Cities,

and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Our stock is now complete, and not excelled by any

in the Western Country. We have taken great pains in

the market.

THE SELECTION OF GOODS,

and feel assured that if our friends will call and examine for themselves, they will be well paid for their trouble.

We invite the attention of Gents

to our SPRING STYLES OF FINE SILK AND SOFT HATS!

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F. RICH & CO.,

consisting of

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers & Trimmings

On the latest Paris Modes.

Her stock is

far the largest in the city, and is kept constantly full

by daily arrivals from the East, of the newest Patterns

Bonnets, English Straws, Swiss, Tuscan, and Satin

Hats, Bonnet Caps, &c. &c. &c.

Choker, Bonnet Cap, and Trimming Ribbons, and French

Artificial Flowers imported; all of which we sell

25 per cent. lower than any other establishment in Cinc-

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DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

...is writing to the Constitution after many a long night and the tempest comes around him.

EDDIE BY
J. C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE.

INDIANAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

State Sentinel.

The present number closes the 14th volume of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel*. Of the past, of the present, or of the future of the *Sentinel*, a paper familiar to the public, and with which we have been connected but little more than two months, it scarcely becomes us to speak. Our patrons can judge of it for themselves, and censure or condemn as their reason may dictate. The fact is not concealed from us, that we, in common with all public journalists, are the subjects of scrutiny and criticism. If we have made ourselves the fair objects of censure, some palliation for our 'omissions' or 'commissions' may be found in the innumerable perplexities and annoyances always attendant upon the commencement of a publishing career.

The adjustment of the business affairs of a printing establishment as extensive as the *Sentinel*, is accompanied by a degree of labor which but few are able in any way to appreciate. In the midst, however, of our numerous embarrassments, the compliments extended us from private individuals, and from our contemporaries of every party, have been a hundred times greater than any vanity had permitted us to expect. By such encouragement we are stimulated to renewed action, and to the determination to execute, in future, the manifold functions devolving upon us with promptness and regularity. In return for the very best service we are able to render our party, we simply ask a liberal and extended patronage.

The *Weekly Sentinel*, printed on a large sheet of fine paper, with new and beautiful type, contains about thirty-two columns of reading matter. It has been made and will be kept one of the best family newspapers of the West. With a sufficiency of orthodox political sentiment, its columns will tremble also with the best literature and the latest news—amid which will always be found the fullest telegraphic and market reports.

So soon as we can be justified in the undertaking, the *Weekly Sentinel* will be enlarged to the size of our most extensive city journals. Our outlays, however, even at the present, are large. That we may be able, therefore, to act in our enterprise with safety, and also to command a respectable influence by the propagation of the eternal principles we advocate, we must have patrons and readers.

Let our friends, then, who desire the success of the *Sentinel*, under its present auspices, embrace the present moment—the commencement of a new volume, to double or quadruple the list of our subscribers.—Let every individual who now receives the *Sentinel*, take it upon himself to procure us two or three additional names, and, in addition to this, let all who can, procure us clubs of subscribers, at the club rates published below, and they will thus show their appreciation of our efforts in their behalf in a tangible, Democratic, Christian manner. This we claim is due from the Democracy to us; it is due by the Democracy of Indiana to themselves.

We will look for, and expect with certainty, a response to this call.

TERMS.—The *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel* is issued on a mammoth sheet, printed upon new type, and furnished to single subscribers for \$2 per annum; to Clubs at the following rates:

10 copies (\$1.90) \$19 00
20 " (1.80) 38 00
30 " (1.70) 51 00
40 " (1.60) 64 00
50 " (1.50) 75 00

The *Daily Indiana State Sentinel* is published on a Double Medium sheet, printed, of course, upon new type, and furnished to single subscribers at the rate of \$6 per annum; to city subscribers for 12½¢ per week, payable semi-monthly to Carriers; to Clubs of 10 copies or more, at the rate of \$5 per copy. All subscriptions to be paid *invariably in advance*.

ROCHESTER FLAG.
The first number of this paper, since the occupancy of its editorial chair by the present proprietor, JOHN H. SCOTT, is now upon our table. The paper, from that of a neutral journal, has come out under Democratic colors, and, in its editorial management, displays decided talents and industry.

We hail the advent of the *Flag*, as a banner emblazoned with the bold principles of Democracy, as an auspicious omen to our party in Fulton county and the Ninth Congressional District. The Opposition, in days past, have forestalled us there by the excessive number of their incendiary publications.

As a consequence—we say as a consequence, for upon the tone of the public press depends the morality of the public sentiment—as a consequence, the district has been dishonored by the election to a seat in our National Congress, of the most consummate demagogue, built on a small scale, that Indiana can shame herself with ever having produced.

Let the true men of the North support liberally, not only the *Flag*, but every paper among them which fearlessly espouses the cause of Democracy, and boldly defends the Constitution of the Union; and the fated breath of Know Nothingism, issuing from dark and subterranean dens, will fail to infect with political heresy and bigot proscription, the young and unsuspecting devotees of principle.

As the plumes of our bogs and quagmires may enter into our lungs and mix with our blood, where no neutralizing element is administered, so the putrid atmosphere which arises unseen from the dank ghouls-haunted caverns of the secret political conspirators in our midst, may, if not closely guarded against, insinuate itself lurking upon us, and with it bring its ever accompanying mental and moral leprosy. To be safe, we must keep our *Sentinel* on the watchtower, our *Flag* at the mast-head—where all who run may read, and all who read may know and feel the virtue of truth and the justice of Democracy.

THE Detroit *Advertiser* says every local press in the State speaks of the fine prospect for an abundant wheat crop this season.

Mr. Louis NAPOLON, while at Buckingham Palace, acknowledged his 'corps,' and Mr. Eisenberg cut 'em out.

The Two Parties.

There are, in fact, but two political parties in our country, the party of the Constitution and the party against the Constitution. The first, we all know, is the Democracy, and we add, so many of the National Whigs, of the old school as have scorned to dissolve the pearl of their liberty in the poisoned chalice of Fusion.

The second is divided into two wings who sometimes occasionally quarrel with each other, but who are equally inimical to the Constitution. The Abolitionists and Know-Nothings are the two divisions of the anti-republican party, each assailing the Constitution from different points. The Abolitionists, at least the main portion of them, declare war on its most express provisions and covenants; the Know-Nothings without assailing the naked letter of the instrument, undermine its strongest and most valuable bulwarks, perfect freedom of conscience and religion.

The two wings act in concert so far as their perfidious and destructive efforts apply to the overthrow of the Constitution; and the Democracy can make no compromises with either of them. Like the Old Guard, it can die but never surrender to the spirit of fanaticism whether directed against our Southern brethren, or against religious liberty.

The Democratic party is, and ever has been, the party of the Union and the Constitution. It was the Spirit of Democracy which, in the far South, breathed life into the following beautiful lines:

OUR UNION.

For blood that strewed at Lexington, and crimsoned bright
Champagne streams still along the southern Gold, and by the Lakes
of Maine:
To where Potomac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave;
And where the streams overgrows to Huron's lonely
Rock.
The glory of the Nation's past thrills through a kindred
bond:

Green drew his sword at Fauve, and bleeding southern
soot
Froth through across the Delaware amid the snow and
steel:
And, lo! upon the parchment, where the naval records
burn,
The burning page of Jefferson bears Franklin's earlier
line.
Could ye divide that record bright, and test the names
that start,
I find were written boldily there with plight of hand
and heart!
Could ye sever a Hancock's name even with the sabre's
edge,
Or wash out with fraternal blood a Carroll's double
pledge?

Can ye cast lots for Vernon's soil, or clatter mid the
clouds?
Tear apart solemn folds about your common Father's
tomb?
O'er ye never lay aside his grave as irreclaimable fees,
Nor blearing eyes over his pure and calm
repose?

Ye dare not! is the Alleghanian thunder ton'd decree;
The echoed where Nevada guards the blue and tranquil
sea;

Such stormy waves delighted close our flowing northern
shores;

And where through frowning mountain gates Nebraska
water rolls!

(C) The LaFayette murder case is now under investigation. The *Courier* of that city, on the 15th inst., makes the following statement:

In Circuit Court.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE PETTIT, PRESIDING.

THE STATE, v. Indictment for Murder.

CHAS. MILES

MONDAY 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Behm, on the part of the prosecution, notified the Court that it would be required to give its charge to the jury in writing. After some remarks on both sides, Mr. Taylor requested that the witnesses, both for the prosecution and the defense be excluded from the Court room except when called upon to give in their testimony.

Mr. Beard remarked to the Court that he observed reporters, present, taking notes for publication in the city papers—asked if the Court had authority to prohibit the publication of testimony, until after the trial.

Judge Pettit replied that the Court had no such authority, but thought such publication would be very improper, and expressed the hope that the publishers of the city papers would consider it, and withhold their reports of the trial till the close thereof.

We had intended to give the testimony in full, as solicited from day to day, but, at the request of court and counsel, we shall not do so, but intend to take down the main points in the testimony for publication as soon as the trial closes.

The case was opened by John L. Miller, Esq., in a neat and appropriate speech. He read the indictments of the jury which contained the three counts.

The first count charged the prisoner with murder in the first degree—the penalty for which, under the statutes of Indiana, is death.

The second count charged murder in the second degree—the penalty imprisonment for life.

The third count charged manslaughter—the penalty imprisonment not more than 21, nor less than 2 years.

He explained to the jury, clearly, the difference in the three kinds of murder, and instructed them that under the statute they had to make up their verdict according to evidence, themselves determine which of the counts in the indictment, if either, was sustained by the testimony.

LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS.

Mrs. Little, Brown & Co. are said to have sold more than a hundred and twenty thousand volumes of Bancroft's History of the United States; and a new edition is going through the press to meet the continued demand. The Boston *Poet* says:

"The historian has lately visited the South, states, where he has viewed the places the most remarkable by their historic associations, and now at his elegant residence in New York, engaged upon a continuance of his truly national history. Another volume, however, may not be looked for under several years; as probably the volumes containing the whole of the next period of the history—the first part closing with the declaration of independence, and the second part comprising a history of the war and closing with the peace of Paris—will be printed together."

Mr. Bancroft, however, will soon favor the public with a work which will be as interesting as it will be curious and valuable.

He has a rich collection of manuscript letters illustrative of our revolutionary history, written by the actors in the events of that period, who have both here and in Europe, which have never been published. He proposes to issue a selection from these letters in two volumes."

The Poems of William C. Bryant have been published at Dussay, in France, by the house of Katz & Brothers. This edition forms the first of their series of standard American works, which they are publishing under the editorial superintendence of Dr. A. E. Elmer.

THE Detroit *Advertiser* says every local press in the State speaks of the fine prospect for an abundant wheat crop this season.

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Palace, acknowledged his 'corps,' and Mr. Eisenberg cut 'em out.

Case of Judge Loring.

Extract from Gen. Gardner's Message declining to comply with the Address of the Massachusetts Legislature demanding his removal from office.

It is not alleged that Judge Loring has committed any crime against the laws of the United States or of Massachusetts. It is not alleged that he is rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of his office by insanity, physical incapacity, or any other visitation of Providence. This case, then, is the first during three quarters of a century where it has been proposed to use this alleged constitutional power. This is to be a precedent by which our judicial officers are to be placed in the same category with postmasters under the general, and sheriffs under the State government, to be removed with every change of the ruling party. Judge Story said, in the Convention of 1820, speaking of the very passage under consideration, "the first instance of removal would establish a practice which would never be departed from, of shifting the whole court with every change of the party in power." That which degrades modern politics, which most corrupts public morals, and prevents the best men from consenting to take offices of emolument, is the custom, that long and constant precedents hardly palliate, but which has now become almost a necessity, the removal of honest and faithful public officers to make room for the friends and supporters of the victorious party. There is no official action that so disgusts a high-minded man as this now necessary practice of removal. I would not be the first to introduce it even in respect to the most unimportant offices. When, then, I am solicited to perform an act, which may be construed as inaugurating this custom, for a precedent during all time, as regards the judiciary, that body concerning whom the Bill of Rights declares "that it is essential to the rights of every individual, life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of laws and administration of justice," and that "it is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent the lot of humanity will admit," it is strange that I recoil from the task with distrust and alarm?

The next reason why I hesitate to remove Judge Loring, assuming the power so to do, is that, to my knowledge, he has done nothing to warrant such a course. He is a man of great ability, and has given every evidence of fitness for his office. He has been a member of the Grand Jury, four members of the City Council were presented and one indicted for malfeasance in office.

As far as I can learn, he has been a good and upright officer, and has given every evidence of fitness for his office. He has been a member of the Grand Jury, four members of the City Council were presented and one indicted for malfeasance in office.

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DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIANAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

See first page for interesting miscellane-

ous matter.

JOB WORK.

Mechants and business men will bear in mind that we have one of the largest and most complete Job Printing Offices in the state, and that we do work in a style and at prices defying competition.

ATHENAEUM.—The Athenaeum at its open-

ing on Thursday evening last was well at-

tended by an appreciative audience of the

ladies and gentlemen of Indianapolis, all of

whom seemed highly pleased with the im-

proved condition of the house and the

respectable appearance of the Actors.—

The arrangement of the scenery is greatly

improved since the winter season, rendering

it by contrast exceedingly agreeable.

In addition to this the room throughout has

received many embellishments which dis-

played decided taste in the new proprietors.

The musical rehearsals of the orchestra are

good and a very great improvement upon

anything we have had in Indianapolis to

date.

We yesterday made some allusion to the

performance of Tuesday night. The actors

were strangers to each other, and under the

circumstances our only surprise was that

they should not have made an entire fail-

ure. We are happy to be able to state that

all acquitted themselves with decided

skill, displaying more general artistic tal-

ent than is usual to an entire company.

Last evening Mr. E. M. Powers personated

Miss Melotte, in BETTNER's play of the

Lady of Lyons. Mr. Powers is a young gen-

tleman of immense force, and in charac-

ters deep feelings and violent passions are

played, has not very many superiors. We

and him as one of the most promising

young dramatists the country affords. Mr.

Powers is also a man of fine address, clear

enunciation, and fair gesticulation. His ren-

ding of the character of Beauchamp was im-

peccable.

Mr. ANDERSON, as Pauline, seems to have

a perfect appreciation of the character, and

she herself possessed of more intellect than

commonly falls to the lot of an actress. Miss

WILKES arrived in this city yesterday, and,

though wearied with traveling, performed

as character of Madame Deschelles with

great and elegance. The actors, in short, are

meritorious of our utmost encouragement.

FOR THE ARMY.—The Star-spangled

banner, eight as a new pin and rustling its

unwound folds in the wind, floats from the

INDIANA HOUSE in this city. Capt. GARDI-

NE is receiving recruits rapidly. The bold

spirit is always a favorite everywhere. So

very young man who loves adventure,

and who wants to be a hero among the

men, resort to the INDIANA HOUSE.

A soldier is not half so laudable as those

an ordinary working man, and then he has

spirit, which is the spice of life, and can see

world. Three cheers for the army!

WALTER T. COQUITT, for some years

an eminent Democratic politician in Georgia,

at the residence of WILLIAM Rose, at

Lexington, Georgia, on the 17th instant, after a

long and painful illness. Mr. COQUITT was

sent to the bar, and honored with a seat on

the bench of the Supreme Court of Georgia,

subsequently held a seat in the House of

Representatives from 1839 to 1843, and in the

Senate from 1843 to 1849. He had also been

Methodist preacher. He was a fluent speak-

er, both as a lawyer and a politician.—

He leaving the Senate he has lived in com-

mune retirement.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The large body of ministers and elders from

the United States, convened in

Lexington, to-day.

On Sunday last, about one hundred and

fifty delegates to the Assem-

bley in Louisville, remaining over for

the day. A great majority of the dele-

gates filled by the ministers among the

them. They were from eastern Ken-

saw, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New

York, and perhaps other eastern

states.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR STEAMBOAT OWN-

ERS.—John CAMPBELL, of the United States

Courts, has rendered a decision in

favor of the steamboat owners for the sum

of \$1,000,000, and if the Government will suc-

ceed in its plan before spirited indi-

viduals of London, under whose superin-

tendence the money can be disbursed.

IMPORTANT TRUE.—Earl Dundonald (for-

merly Admiral Lord Cochrane), is positi-

vely that he can destroy Cronstadt, Sweaborg,

Helsingfors and Sebastopol, for the sum of

\$1,000,000, and if the Government will suc-

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TRANSPORTATION.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND **ALBANY & WESTERN RAILROAD.**

From Buffalo Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge to Albany Troy, Saratoga, Schenectady, Utica, Albany, New York, and Boston.

Shortest, Quickest and Most Reliable Route to NEW YORK IN 14 HOURS.

Arrival at Albany 10 hours. 250 miles Double Track between Buffalo and New York. Connecting at Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, with the Hudson River, Saratoga Springs, and all points in the New England States.

New York passengers may choose between a passage by Railroad or Steamboat from Albany to New York, an alternative route being provided by the New York Central.

Passenger trains leave Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, as follows, Sundays excepted:

First, 5:30 A. M. Express. Second, 8:30 A. M. Express.

Third, 10:30 A. M. Mail. Fourth, 12:30 P. M. Emigrant.

Fifth, 1:30 P. M. Express. Sixth, 2:30 P. M. Accommodation.

Seventh, 3:30 P. M. Express. Only one train on Sunday.

First, 6:30 A. M. Express. Second, 8:30 A. M. Express.

Third, 10:30 A. M. Mail. Fourth, 12:30 P. M. Emigrant.

Fifth, 1:30 P. M. Express. Sixth, 2:30 P. M. Accommodation.

Seventh, 3:30 P. M. Express. Only one train on Sunday.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Arrival at Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, as follows, Sundays excepted:

First, 5:30 A. M. Express. Second, 8:30 A. M. Express.

Third, 10:30 A. M. Mail. Fourth, 12:30 P. M. Emigrant.

Fifth, 1:30 P. M. Express. Sixth, 2:30 P. M. Accommodation.

Seventh, 3:30 P. M. Express. Only one train on Sunday.

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Fifth, 1:30 P. M. Express. Sixth, 2:30 P. M. Accommodation.

Seventh, 3:30 P. M. Express. Only one train on Sunday.

ALLEN BUTLER, Traveling Agent.

Buffalo, May, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE EAST.
Indiana Central and Dayton and

Western Railways,
FORMING THE GREAT EASTERN AND

WESTERN RAILWAYS. Mail Route connecting Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis with trains on Mad River and Lake Erie, Dayton, Xenia and Beloit, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Dayton and Beloit.

The trains leave Indianapolis daily at 5 A. M., and arrive at Dayton, Xenia and Beloit, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and at Dayton with trains on Mad River and Lake Erie, Dayton, Xenia and Beloit, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Dayton and Beloit.

Through Tickets to New York will be purchased at all the principal Post and Telegraph offices, and at the Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis Lines of Packets. Inquiry for tickets by the New York Central Railroad to the way of Buffalo and Albany. Baggage checked through from Buffalo and Albany, and Boston.

VIRGILIA, General Agent.

Albion, Indiana.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1855, and until further notice, trains will run as follows:

Going Eastward.

Leave Columbus, Bellire, Arrive at

Express Mail Trains. 11:00 A. M. 12:30 P. M.

Hamilton Accommodation and Way Freight leaves

Cincinnati at 1:30 P. M. and arrives at Zanesville at 8:00 A. M.

The Express Train will arrive at Newark at 11:00 A. M. at Zanesville at 12:30 P. M. at Cambridge at 1:30 P. M. at Harrisonville at 2:30 P. M. at Wrightson at 3:30 P. M. and will stop at all stations.

The Mail Train will stop at all stations, hold going and returning, for the delivery of the mail, &c.

The accommodation and Way Freight will run between Zanesville and Newark, and will stop at all stations for passengers and freight.

The Express Train connects at Bellire with Express Train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Baltimore and Eastern cities.

Going Westward.

Leave Bellire, Columbus, Arrive at

Express Mail Trains. 11:00 A. M. 12:30 P. M.

Zanesville Accommodation Train leaves Zanesville at 1:30 P. M. and arrives at Columbus at 3:30 P. M. and will stop at all stations.

The Express Train leaves Newark at 1:30 P. M. and arrives at Harrisonville at 2:30 P. M. at Wrightson at 3:30 P. M. at Zanesville at 3:30 P. M. at Newark at 5:30 P. M. and will stop at all stations.

The Mail Train will stop at Newark with S. M. & N. F. & Co. for Toledo and Chicago via Monroeville; and at Columbus with Train for Cincinnati, and with Trains for Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis, and Chicago, & Fort Wayne, &c., &c.

The accommodation and Way Freight will run between Newark and Columbus, and will stop at all stations for passengers and freight.

The Express Train connects at Bellire with Express Train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Baltimore and Eastern cities.

W. W. FULTON, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS, BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, via CINCINNATI, and Pittsburgh, 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. for Philadelphia.

The Mail Train will stop at all stations, hold going and returning, for the delivery of the mail, &c.

The Night Express leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburg at 11 P. M.

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